

We direct attention to the first of a series of sketches of the University of North Carolina, copied from the Raleigh Sentinel, published to-day. We shall continue their publication as they appear. These sketches are from the pen of one of the most accomplished writers of the State, and one entirely familiar with the subject. They will be a source of pleasure and pain to the Alumni of that venerable institution—pleasure in referring to its honorable past, and pain in contemplating its present degradation.

Impressions of the South.

What a remarkable difference there is in the impressions made by Southern people upon Northern visitors. It has been our fortune to meet quite a number of intelligent gentlemen from the various Northern and Western States during the past Winter traveling in this section, with a view to settle, or upon business, or pleasure, in search for renewed health. With their families, or alone, they were quietly and satisfactorily accomplishing their several purposes. We met none who did not express themselves entirely pleased with the people and country. Our climate, our health, our soil, were all more than they had reason to anticipate. The feelings, the opinions and the sympathies of our citizens were applauded as becoming an honorable people. Coming with letters of introduction, or to renew old friendships without public announcement or parade, but with that quiet and unostentatious modesty so becoming true gentility, they have been met with the warm heartedness so characteristic of Southern nature. They have returned to their Northern homes, and in their own sphere of influence have laid solidly the foundations of kindly feelings towards us, and will yet build the beautiful superstructure of sectional reconciliation, which alone can reunite the alienated States of the Union. Their efforts, quiet as they are, we trust will yet undo the damages caused by the frothy fanaticism and falsehoods of disreputable adventurers and land sharks, who only seek our section to prey upon and injure our people.

On the other hand, others to subvert the ends of their party, to make excuses for the past tyranny of Congress, and to manufacture causes for further aggressions as may be demanded by party necessities, find nothing to do in our country. What ever virtue our people, our lands, our climate, our resources do or may possess, the "trail of the serpent is o'er them all." In Georgia, where the old citizens are in control of the government, they are disloyal. In North Carolina, where Radical officials are waxing strong upon "rebel" taxes, the people are perverse, proud, not social, and heap "petty persecutions" upon "loyal" residents and visitors. They find clever inhabitants, but the debris of the Federal armies, the colored men, "Indians not taxed," and the natives who have sold their birth-right for a "mess of pottage." As for the rest, they are "rebels" at heart, and are still blinded to the blessings of reconstruction. Their pride must be broken, their individuality destroyed, their refinement corrupted, and their social habits and pleasures made to walk the same plank with their rights of citizenship and property, before genuine or lasting prosperity can come to the South.

The world over there is great difference between a gentleman and a blackguard. Politics ordinarily have little to do with gentility. We know that it is difficult for any one to descend to the expedients and associations to which Southern Radicals must necessarily resort to secure an elective office, and remain a fit social companion for gentlemen. But these causes are local, and in most instances we have our doubts as to there being much descension on the part of the candidates. At least they "take to it" so naturally and so gracefully that like Topsey, we "spect they grow" up that way. These same causes should not and do not operate upon the honorable and high-minded people of the North; those whose politics have more foundation than a desire to revel in the national flesh-pots. Yet the traders in political wars here and there are the same, and however much they may attempt to disguise it at every step they disclose the cloven foot.

About the same time two parties of Northern visitors set out to travel Southward, and while Forney with his friends were in Richmond, Raleigh and Wilmington, the Illinois Press Association were in Mobile, New Orleans and Montgomery. Forney finds fault with our citizens, and sees virtue only in carpet-baggers and such Southern men as have exchanged their manhood and identity for lucrative positions, and predicts no prosperity for our section until a majority of our people similarly forewear their lineage, their past lives, their characters and an honorable future.

The Illinois Press Association, representing every shade of politics, numbering some three hundred persons, are lavish in their compliments to the South and its people. Attached from principle and association to their section and honest in the maintenance of their own views, they are tolerant in regard to the opinions of others. Bold in the defence of their cause, they honor similar courage in us. They have filled the Alabama papers with their impressions of the South. We were forcibly struck with the parting remarks of Mr. Adair, of the Carroll county (Illinois) Gazette, upon leaving Mobile, and reminded of the difference between the gentleman and blackguard, as we read the effusions of Forney. Mr. Adair writes to the Mobile Register:

Four days ago we met strangers, in reality, in hopes and anticipations. We part to-day with the fond hope on my part that never more may the term stranger be known between us, but friends ever. I promise to tell my people the truth as I understand it. Your desire and your wishes; your hopes and fears; your likes and dislikes; your prospects and your capabilities; your resources; your fertility of soil; your wants

and your needs; your large liberality; your hospitality; your truthfulness and liberality; all tell them of your gallant gentleman and your beautiful ladies; I will do justly by you in all things, misrepresent you in nothing. And I do not write these words, prompted by the gratitude which wells up from a full stomach after partaking of one of your sumptuous dinners, but from a sincere heart, that beats with sympathy for the good of our common country. I fought against you long and to the best of my ability with the word. I will fight just as valiantly for you with the pen, to remove a wrong impression or an unjust prejudice.

Fire at Bladenboro'.

The outhouses attached to the dwelling of Capt. Robt. Tait at Bladenboro', on the W. C. & R. R., were destroyed by fire, we are informed, on Thursday last. The fire was accidental, and the loss will probably amount to \$1,000. There was no insurance it is thought.

"A PARTY of Northern capitalists," headed by "Occasional," of the Press, is now prospecting in the South, and the Charleston Courier hopes "that the visit of these gentlemen to our section means practical reconstruction in earnest." Practical "gobbling" in earnest is what this party is bent upon, says the Philadelphia Age.

Destruction of Wheat in Anson.
We are distressed to learn that the farmers of Anson county have found it necessary to plough up their wheat fields, one of the most disastrous hail storms ever experienced, having destroyed the wheat of that section Wednesday night last. This is truly distressing, not only that the labor of so many months should be brought to naught, but that we should be afflicted by the loss of so much promised grain.

FRANK LESLIE'S Journal has a caricature representing Grant grinding an organ, while compassionate people drop checks, title deeds for houses, &c., into his hat. Butler sits behind, figuring up the value of the gifts. There is a story, says the Philadelphia Age, that a general of the latter days of the Roman Empire, named Belisarius, being reduced to poverty, sat with a paper before him, on which was written "Give a penny to Belisarius." "date obolum Belisario." But historians discredit the tale, as wholly unworthy of Belisarius. Perhaps future American historians will try to discredit the record that tells of our Belisarius, and his checks and title deeds.

Western Railroad.

The stockholders of this Company met, according to adjournment, in Fayetteville on Wednesday and Thursday last. The meeting was large and much interest was manifested. We gather from Capt. Green, of the steamer R. E. Lee, which arrived last night, the following information:

The town of Salisbury was chosen as the terminus of the road. A stock vote was taken on this question, the vote of the State being cast in favor of Salisbury, thus deciding the point.

Geo. A. Graham, of Montgomery, held the State proxy.

The offices of Secretary and Treasurer were consolidated, and J. H. Davis, of Montgomery, the former Treasurer, elected to the new position.

Nothing else of interest transpired.

The Union Pacific Railroad Swindle.

We have received the report of C. H. Snow, Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, upon the location of the construction of that road, now about completed, a careful perusal of which will satisfy the most skeptical that those under whose management it has been constructed have not built the road for traffic, but to secure the bonds and lands granted by the Government.

The road, such as it is, has been built by subsidies of money and lands which have been donated by the Government with a profligate liberality unequalled in the history of this or any other country, and as it stands to-day is without doubt one of the most stupendous of all the frauds that have been perpetrated upon the American people by the rotten Radical party.

Mr. Snow's report is a severe attack on the construction of the road and the officials who manage the same. The latter are pronounced wholly incompetent, and General Superintendent SKYDEN is accused of corruption by being engaged with Omaha firms in manipulating freight to his financial advantage. Snow claims that but two hundred miles of the road are properly built; that the rolling stock is insufficient and worn out; that the grade on the Black Hills is all wrong; that there are but two wretched culverts between Omaha and Cheyenne, and that from Rawlins to the Washita mountains the track was laid on frozen alkali. He charges the regular commissioner with having approved of a worthless road through Echo Canon, over which they passed in the night time.

Comparative Health of the North and South.

The census tables of 1860 are the best answer to the inquiries of Northern emigrants about the comparative health of the North and South. The census tables show the deaths in the several States to average one in the numbers opposite the name of the States, as follows:

Alabama.....75
Florida.....75
Georgia.....82
Kentucky.....70
Louisiana.....57
Mississippi.....54
North Carolina.....72
South Carolina.....72
Tennessee.....73
Virginia.....74
Connecticut.....74
Illinois.....88
Indiana.....74
Maine.....82
Massachusetts.....57
New Hampshire.....72
New Jersey.....80
New York.....82
Pennsylvania.....76
Rhode Island.....74
Vermont.....53

When these Southern States, by the progress of population and wealth, are as well drained and provided with the sanitary conditions of the Northern States here named, they will show a far more favorable return. It will be observed that the health of the Southern States compares most favorably with those of the North, and when the facts are known the erroneous impression that the South is a "grave yard" will be corrected. We have no doubt the impression that as a general rule the Southern States are unhealthy has had the effect of causing many emigrants to seek homes in the Northwest. The truth will finally prevail, and the injurious impressions in regard to our feelings and sentiments, as well as those in reference to the healthfulness of our climate will be dispelled, and the South will reap the benefit of the salubrity of its climate, the fertility of its soil, and the uprightness of its inhabitants.

THE COUNTY WORKHOUSE.—Though not permitted to see the report of the Grand jury to the last term of the Superior Court regarding the public institutions of the county, we understand that it was far from favorable in relation to the condition of the Workhouse. Though there may be much that is faulty and censurable in the manner in which it is kept and conducted, still, we think, the greatest fault is to be found in the works, which are but temporary structures, badly built and of the most trifling material, and are wholly unsuited for the purpose. At the time they were constructed nothing beyond a rude, temporary structure was attempted—in fact the county could but poorly accommodate the Superintendent with means and no conveniences scarcely were afforded. In the wild woods with a few axes, spades and similar implements the convicts were placed at work with scarcely a shelter to cover them. The object was to place these rogues at hard labor, even in the woods so they were at work and kept out of mischief.

Temporary structures cannot last always, and the Workhouse needs entire rebuilding if it is to be of any use. In its present state it is a matter of impossibility to keep it and conduct it as it should be kept and conducted.

House Bought for Bishop Beckwith.
We learn from the Macon Journal & Messenger that the Moulton house and lot on Cowles Hill, in Macon, was sold on the 4th, at Sheriff's sale, and was bid in by Bishop Beckwith, of the Episcopal church, at \$8,000.

Cameron's Wit.

CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, the corrupt Senator, has generally been supposed to be rather dull; but now he is credited with having declared that "the only Minister we of Pennsylvania have (except a negro who cannot be a voter in our State) is a man set down for Russia who ought to be sent to the Lobos Islands vice gunga renvated."

Washington News.

We direct attention to the interesting Washington letter on the fourth page. The news from the seat of Government continues to increase in interest. We expect there will be a shaking among the dry bones in that quarter before long. The present Cabinet must drop to pieces, or the party will do so. An administration never so rapidly lost popularity and support. General Grant is a failure as President, and his friends have been quick to discover and acknowledge it.

Bad for Columbia.

Sprague tells Robertson, scallawag Senator from South Carolina, that he (S.) will not, at present, make any improvements in Columbia, S. C., where he made large purchases of water power from the State, and agreed to forfeit the purchase money if certain improvements were not made within a year, five months of which have already gone. He was asked why he did not go ahead, and replied he could not do anything while money was 25 per cent. per annum down there. A negro government with its wholesale robbery and blundering legislation is what makes money so high there, and Sprague helped to set it up. He's got the black vomit now, and it's going to cost him something.

Western Railroad.

The action of the Stockholders of the Western (Fayetteville) Railroad in their recent meeting at Fayetteville, decides a question which has agitated the friends of the enterprise for several years. At what point the western terminus of the road was to be fixed, was a matter of great moment not only to the road, but to Fayetteville and Wilmington. We think the decision is a matter of congratulation to all. We hope to see the work pushed rapidly forward and completed.

President Jones has now an opportunity of doing something to promote the welfare of North Carolina. The State has done much for him, and he has heretofore ill requited it. It is to be hoped he will not lose this, probably the last, opportunity he may have of redeeming his former shortcomings. We have no compliments to pay this official. If we should do so, he would know that we were not honest in our expressions, and would have reason to despise us for our duplicity. He deserves no praise, but much censure for his course, and we have been free and honest in our references thereto. Our candor, if not our discretion, must command his approval.

However much we may have censured Mr. Jones, he will find in us a zealous defender if he will prove himself worthy of the responsible position to which he has been elected. Let him push forward the great work he has in charge, for he has the business qualification, the ability and energy, and the means to do so, and we will be prompt to give him all just credit. Let honesty, economy, industry and intelligence characterize his administration.

Be honest yourself, Mr. Jones, and compel your contractors to be so. Use your means with prudence. Choose your officers with care. Enter into no entangling alliances with Sloan, who seems, since his chances are good for the Presidency of another road, and his opportunities to dispense favors quite encouraging, to be a very "proper man." Finish the work to the best of your abilities. Do your duty to the State and to the stockholders, and the JOURNAL will greet you as you will then deserve.

What the South Needs.

There is much nonsense and falsehood written concerning the wants of the South. What the South needs is rest from political turmoil and capital. It has the energy, the endurance, the intelligence and the spirit, but, in poverty and waste the foot ball of political factions, its virtues are unable to push her forward in the scale of progress with the success commensurate with her merits. That we need "an infusion of Northern pluck, energy and ingenuity," is a slander upon our people which we regret to see adopted at least by acquiescence by many Southern States. We want Northern men of pluck, energy and ingenuity to come South to settle. We want brains, we want skill, but above all we want citizens and not politicians—men

with means and industry. The war demonstrated the pluck, energy and ingenuity of the Southern people. And since the war these virtues have been displayed in a tenfold degree. Colonel Forney was no reason to argue that because Holden, Henderson, Russell and Cantwell and other "rebels" have surrendered their opinions that our people have no pluck, and because these men find it easier to make a living in offices acquired by this surrender than by hard work, that our people need energy. The Southerners are brave, industrious and energetic people, and as such will cheerfully welcome those possessing the same virtues, come from where they may.

The Savannah Republican, in discussing this subject well, says that there is no lack of industry, enterprise, or good judgment on the part of the Southern people, and so far from the odious comparison with the North being just, we hold that in all these respects we are the equals if not the superiors of the North. And the facts will bear us out in the assertion. It is notorious that wherever the hands of Southern men have been untied, and capital was placed at their command since the close of a disastrous and almost disheartening war, where they lost their life, they have made two dollars in the same field where Northerners have made one. Take agriculture—the very interest proposed to be revived by "Northern pluck, energy and skill"—Southern and Northern men have cultivated fields of cotton, rice, sugar and grain side by side; while the former have uniformly prospered, the latter, with more means and superior advantages in all respects, as a general rule, have made but little money or utterly failed. This is true, and what becomes of the boasted superiority of the people of the North over the people of the South? It exists in the imagination alone.

The South is judged without reference to the peculiarity of her condition. She has just come out of a long and desolating war, in which she lost everything and was compelled to commence the world afresh. The North, on the other hand, was the victorious party, and instead of suffering laid up magnificent riches during the struggle. She has had nothing to unnerve her energies and dampen her hopes, and we submit that it is gross injustice to judge the two by the same standard. The South has had the energy and skill to create almost all our exports, and thus build up this magnificent country to what it is. She has had the mental and moral power to govern the country for more than three quarters of a century, and the moment the sceptre departed from her hands the whole nation went into revolution, ruin and decay. Is this not also true? And still we find empty braggers vaunting themselves on the superior intelligence and energy of the North!

It is untrue that any moral deficiency exists at the South. We need but capital, give us that, but a reasonable supply, and we will soon develop those qualities and products before which the Northern people are ever ready to fall down and worship.

WILMINGTON AND SEASIDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—We have referred to the chartering of this Company by the Legislature of the State. We are glad to be able to state that the Company is now fully organized and in a few weeks the work will be begun. We will not enter into an argument as to the advantages to our city of having a street railway, being satisfied with announcing the fact that one will soon be in operation.

One hundred thousand dollars of stock has been subscribed and five thousand paid in. This fully complies with the requirements of the charter.

At a meeting of the Stockholders on yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Richard Bradley, George Z. French, Edwin E. Burrus, Robert H. Cowan, Samuel J. Person. Subsequently, at a meeting of the Directors, Mr. Richard Bradley was elected President.

The Company is therefore duly organized according to the terms of the charter, and we learn that the work will be commenced at once. We regard this as a great step forward in the improvement of our city and will lead to others. The officers of the Company are men well known in the community, and give warrant that our city railway will be vigorously pushed forward.

STATE NEWS.

CHATHAM EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—A large number of teachers and other friends of education met in Pittsboro on the 30th April to form an Educational Association. Mr. R. B. York was elected President of the Convention, and Henry A. London, Jr., and Robert Cowan, Secretaries. Constitution and By-Laws for a permanent organization were adopted.

The improved system of teaching as introduced into the schools established by the Baltimore Association of Friends formed the subject of an address by Mr. John Cox, which was well spoken of. A Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Denison, Sutton and York, to visit the Normal schools established by the Baltimore Association of Friends, at the next session, to be held at Springfield near High Point, on the 6th July next, and report the operations of the schools.

A Committee was appointed to investigate the merits of the different school books now in use in the county.

Prof. S. F. Timlinson read a chaste and elegant essay upon "Labor," and Prof. Brantly Cox delivered an address of great power and learning upon "The Grammar of the English Language."

A Committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of North Carolina, setting forth the objects of the Association, and inviting all friends of Education to attend the next meeting to form a State Educational Association. The next meeting was fixed at Pittsboro on the 23d and 24th of July.

Maj. R. W. York was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year.—Isham Cox and B. J. Houze, and A. H. Merritt, Vice Presidents; Henry A. London, Jr., Recording Secretary; C. B. Denison, Corresponding Secretary, and John A. Womack, Treasurer.

MEMORIAL DAY.—On Monday next, the 10th of May, the anniversary of the death of the Christian Hero, General Stonewall Jackson, our ladies will decorate the Con-

federate vault, and the graves of our Confederate soldiers, in Cedar Grove Cemetery. We hope that crowds will flock to the spot, with garlands and flowers, to manifest their interest in this beautiful tribute to our dead heroes. All disposed to assist, will meet at the Academy Green, at four o'clock in the afternoon, and proceed to the Cemetery, to distribute their floral offerings.

BEAUTIFUL MONUMENT.—The heirs of Hon. Richard S. Donnell have recently had erected over his remains a most beautiful monument of pure white marble. This monument is now the largest in Cedar Grove Cemetery, being nineteen feet in height, and weighing more than nine thousand pounds. It is a tasteful and ornamental work of art, and was erected under the supervision of Jas. A. Bryan, Esq., by Mr. Wm. Jones, whose handiwork is too well known in the city for us to speak in its praise. It is enough to say that Mr. Jones has the monument in position with his usual skill.

One face of the marble base bears this inscription:
RICHARD SPAIGHT DONNELL,
Born
September 20, A. D. 1820;
Died
June 3, A. D. 1867.

Hunc semper meminisse jurabit.
While on the reverse are found the following words:

"Beaufort county, his chosen home, records his gratitude for many years of unselfish and distinguished services upon his honored tomb."

BERTIE COUNTY.—His Excellency Gov. Holden has appointed the following Justices of the Peace for Bertie: John W. Heckstall, George W. Downing, John H. Mitchell, Jas. W. Mitchell, R. E. S. Cox, Jas. N. Powell.—Raleigh Standard.

Dr. H. C. Vogell, Superintendent of Education for this State has received a new appointment from the Secretary of War, and will remain in charge of the Educational Department of the Freedmen's Bureau with headquarters at Raleigh.

The Masons in the vicinity of Morgan's Hill in this county have organized a new Lodge, which, in honor of our esteemed townsman, Gen. R. B. Vance, the present Grand Master, has been called the "Vance Lodge." It is a merited compliment to a worthy gentleman.—Asheville News.

AT HOME.—Dr. Thos. D. Hogg, of this city, who has been absent on a European tour for the past nine months, reached home yesterday afternoon. He is one of our most enterprising citizens, and we are pleased to chronicle his return.

RESIGNED.—We learn that Mr. J. S. Bryan, of this city, has resigned the position of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for this District.—Raleigh Standard.

A cruel punster says that a lady has claimed the new editor of the Goldsboro' Messenger as *Her'n*. Oh! oh! Billy, you are a gonner.—Weldon News.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—His excellency Gov. Holden on yesterday appointed W. H. Richardson, Esq., of Raleigh, Private Secretary, Vice Col. Robert M. Douglas resigned.

Mr. Richardson has been engaged in the Executive Department since July last, is a gentleman of first class business qualification, and we doubt not will make an efficient Private Secretary.—Raleigh Standard.

TRANSFERRED.—Mr. Theo. Joseph, of this city, who was some time since appointed route agent, and assigned to duty on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, has been transferred to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.—Raleigh Sentinel.

CHIEF CLERK.—Mr. C. W. Horner, book-keeper in the Treasury has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Executive Department vice W. R. Richardson, appointed Private Secretary.

Mr. Horner was for some years connected with the Standard as business manager, and we chronicle his promotion to the above position with great pleasure. He has filled the position of book-keeper in the Treasury to the entire satisfaction of the Treasurer, and the Governor shows his appreciation of his valuable services by offering him the place of Chief Clerk in the Executive office.—Raleigh Standard.

RAILROAD MEETING.—A meeting of the citizens of Salisbury was held on the 1st instant, to have that community represented at the meeting of Stockholders of the Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad on the 13th instant, and to give expression to their views in reference to the construction of said road. W. F. Henderson presided, and Dr. C. A. Henderson acted as Secretary.

Resolutions were adopted, sending twenty delegates to the meeting at Cheraw; promising to do all in their power to promote the construction of the road; expressing their anxiety for the completion of the work, and the assurances of their co-operation.

Speeches were made by Dr. Hall, Mayor Long, Mr. Stober, Mr. Bruner and Maj. Robbins. The following resolution introduced by Maj. Robbins, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in our efforts to secure the construction of the Cheraw and Salisbury Road, we by no means wish it to be thought that we have any objection to our citizens entering the construction of the Fayetteville Road; but on the contrary, it is our firm purpose to aid this, also, to the utmost of our ability, and in view of the wisdom of locating that road to this place we remain unchanged.

Trouble Among the Senate Employees.

There is no little excitement among the officers and employees of the Senate over the discharge of a colored woman named Caroline Brown, who has had charge of the ladies' retiring room of the Senate. Caroline is the individual who received a sensation some time ago about being turned out of the cars of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad Company. It appears that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, J. R. French, was directed by Senator Cragin, chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to reduce the number of employees during the recess. Caroline was among the unfortunate. She resolved, however, not to submit. She appealed to several Senators and Senators' wives. Among the Senators importuned was Mr. Sumner, who championed her case in the Senate when she had the difficulty with the railroad company. Since that time Caroline has been apparently very lame, especially when about the Senate. On the street, however, it has been remarked that she walks remarkably brisk. Mr. French is unrelenting, and refuses to reinstate Caroline. Caroline threatens to have French removed, and so the war goes on. What will be the end of it remains to be seen.—Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald, May 6th.

For fifty-eight representations of "Romeo and Juliet," at Booth's Theatre, New York, the gross receipts were nearly sixty-five thousand dollars.

From Washington.

Special Corr. of the Baltimore Gazette.
Southern Radicalism vs. Northern Reaction.—Radical attacks on the Administration have been made by the Baltimore Sun in its "Fighting Tribune." The article is entitled "The Corcoran Property." A Noble Donation.—The Office-Holders' Ague.

By the time the Southern States, under false leaders, have been completely radicalized, a unanimous North will have thrown off the shackles of Centralism. Any one, though blind of one eye, can see the thorough revolution that is silently working to bring back the Government to its initial point. It is whispered in the winds, snuffed in the air—made manifest in every quarter—that Belshazzar is found wanting—that upon the walls of Radicalism is written in indelible characters the ominous words "Mene, mene, tekel upharsin." Such old words as Bennett, of the New York Herald, the "little villain of the New York Times," and the Chicago Tribune, at last fully appreciate the signs of the times, and are preparing for a vigorous onslaught upon the Administration. It is not my business to quote these journals, but I may be permitted, in the interests of the mechanics of Baltimore, to give a short extract from the last named journal. Here it is:

"But in all party history nothing manner has been shown in the public action of the head of a department than Secretary Borie's running his party ploughshare through the navy yards and work shops. Under his proscription rule, a first rate naval yard, unless his politics suit, must make way for a hothouse. The result is a better party man. That is a degrading descent in petty partisanship against which no administration was ever called upon to defend itself. In no department of any of the navy yards shall men be employed who are hostile to the Administration. On such a rule it will soon be hard to find competent workmen of proper self-respect."

The little game cock of Rhode Island is on his way home to be trimmed, clipped and galled. In a little while he will be in full fighting condition. Fall, up to the very gills, with a pluck and patriotism, he will be quite enough for the whole "caboodle" of his dunghill adversaries, including the whole family of the "Browns and Ives," and the Abbots and Nyes, from New Hampshire and Nevada to the very southern extremity of North Carolina.—When properly healed, bets may be ventured on any amount.

In the meantime, permit me to furnish a few items for these journals, heretofore of Radical proclivities, who seem desirous of dipping into the annals of the rascally foreign appointments recently made, or attempted to be made, as justification for ridding themselves of further Radical responsibility.

It will be remembered with what astonishment the country witnessed the exhumation of the fossil carcass of the Hon. Mr. Carlile, of Western Virginia. He was thought to have been dead and buried five fathoms deep. He was not even a Radical! He was by no means in "good standing" in the circles of the radicals. He was beset and beset with all the "good" and "bad" of his dunghill adversaries, including the whole family of the "Browns and Ives," and the Abbots and Nyes, from New Hampshire and Nevada to the very southern extremity of North Carolina.—When properly healed, bets may be ventured on any amount.

Mr. Carlile, a smooth faced and adroit speculator in land (he has given, in by gone days, evidence of his talent in this respect), was the chosen agent of Forney & Co.'s land agency, to cajole the people to whose Government he was intended to be accredited with emigration and the purchase and settlement at advanced rates of land in the West. He was a man of his patriotic exertions, might secure nominal prices. Not a sufficient number of Senators being in "the ring," of course the thing failed for the present.

Another still more glaring case. In the year of our Lord 1861 a very estimable gentleman, Mr. S., a retired merchant of Philadelphia, was commissioned to go to Europe with an unlimited letter of credit for the purchase of cloth for clothing the army. He consulted, of course, our Minister at Brussels, the Hon. Mr. Sanford. Some very curious propositions were thereupon made to him by the said Minister, not altogether in consonance with the consular scruples of the Commissioner, and which was rejected with scorn. Upon the nomination of the Honorable Mr. Sanford for the mission to Spain, Mr. S. wrote a formal letter to General Grant detailing the particulars of the notorious transaction, and protesting against the appointment, and inferentially against the Minister's retention in his present position. This letter is now in the possession of the President. But this nomination was not recalled, and whether the remonstrance implied had any weight in the virtual rejection of the nomination by the Senate, deponent saith not. It was, however, shrewd.

The facts connected with the recent appointments, all round, become gradually developed, people begin to subscribe for the Imperialist, printed in New York, to advocate a monarchical Government.—Appropos, this paper is taken at the White House.

I am requested to repeat that the recent interview between General Lee and the President was unattended with any reference to "reconstruction" or politics in any form. General Lee was much mortified at the lying despatches telegraphed hence to other points, and especially to Baltimore, representing him as advocating the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, and as being favorable to the onerous conditions upon which it is proposed to admit Virginia. He desires to be considered as not actively interfering in political matters at all, although reserving to himself the privilege of thinking and acting according to the dictates of his conscience.

The Government has at last consented to deliver to Mr. W. W. Corcoran his property, situated at the corner of Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue. The magnificent building erected on the premises, was originally designed to be appropriated to the encouragement of the arts in America, but was seized by the Government in 1861 in whose possession it has since remained. Mr. Corcoran will at once turn it over by deed to trustees for the purposes of a great national art gallery, and add to the magnificent gift the entire rent due from the Government, together with his splendid private gallery of paintings and sculpture. This magnificent donation altogether will amount to over a million of dollars, and is intended for the benefit of the people at large, and as the foundation of an institution of permanent credit to the country, and of incalculable advantage to the students of art in future times.

I learn that sundry claps of thunder will be heard in and around the Postoffice and Patent office here in a day or two. In walking through these edifices this morning every man I met seemed to shake all over as if in the paroxysm of a third day ague. God have mercy on these people.—They seem to apprehend "dismissal" as the blowing of Gabriel's trumpet.

The Masons in all parts of the State of Massachusetts are preparing to participate in the Masonic celebration at Newburyport on June 24th.

"Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy."

From the New York Evening Express.

"Advanced Ritualism."

A highly Ritualistic service, a little head of anything heretofore attempted, even at St. Alban's, was performed at an early hour this morning at Christ Church, Fifth Avenue, being the commemoration of a very High Church Episcopal celebration, known as the Guild of the Holy Cross. Quite a large number of persons were present. The Church was in semi-darkness, except the chancel, which was brilliantly lighted up with gas and candles. Over the altar was a handsome cross, on each side of which was a tall white candle, and two more on the altar. The affair was not intended for the general public; it was in no way connected with the parish, and as we entered the Church we were politely asked if we belonged to the Kyrie; if we did, we were requested to go round to the entrance of the Fifth street. But not being desirous of participation, we declined, and after receiving a printed circular we passed to a pew. The circular contained the following, and a copy of the hymns to be sung on the occasion:

"Catholic worshippers who may attend the private commemoration of the Guild of the Holy Cross, are earnestly requested to comply with the well-known Catholic rules, as follows: To bow reverently at the Gloria, and at the Holy Name; to remain kneeling from the Confession throughout the service, only rising for the cross and again at the Hymn 'Faithful Cross,' which takes the place of the 'Gloria Excelsis' in the Post Communion Service, and not to leave the church until the altar lights are extinguished and the Guild have retired."

As the organist commenced a voluntary, chanting was heard in the distance, and presently the vestry door was opened, and a procession entered the church, preceded by a little boy carrying a cross; after him came the choir and the clergy, then the officers and fellows of the Guild, wearing black gowns, and chasubles, some of bright red, others blue, and a large red cross was conspicuous on the bosom of each.

The procession passed down the side aisle and up the middle aisle to the altar, the members of the Guild occupying pews in the body of the church. The services consisted of portions of the regular morning service of the Episcopal Church, but they were accompanied with the peculiar forms and ceremonies which characterize those of the Roman Catholic Church. At the conclusion of the Litany and the morning prayers, another voluntary was played on the organ, during which a second procession emerged from the vestry, consisting of one little boy carrying the cross, and two others with long lighted wax candles, and they were followed by three priests in gorgeous vestments of cloth of gold, richly ornamented, and with black berettes on their heads. The priests read the Communion service, the commandments being intoned, and the responses made by the choir. After numerous genuflections had been made before the cross, a book was presented to the chief priest, which he kissed; the priest who presented it then, preceded by the boy with the cross, went to the reading desk and read, or rather chanted, the Epistle of the day, kissing the book at its close. A hymn was then sung, commencing

"Be the Cross our theme and story." The same ceremony was then gone through with another book, and the third priest chanted the Gospel for the day. After this three little boys entered, one, as usual, bearing the cross, another the candles, and the third the wine and bread, which were deposited on a table at the side of the chancel, after receiving the blessing of the chief priest. The Communion service closed with the usual prayers.

One of the clergy then delivered a brief address, in which he spoke of the new movement in the Church, and remarked that they must not despair if it had not done all that the most sanguine expected or the most ardent hoped. He reminded them that after Christ's three years' mission on earth, only six score persons professed to believe in